Patent claims:

1. A method for identifying people, in which a person is identified by comparing an electrical signal derived from a particular utterance by the person with a stored signal of this kind,
characterized
in that the signals to be compared are derived from a subphonemic range of the utterance.

2. The method as claimed in claim 1,
characterized
in that in a first step for deriving the signals an electrical output signal from an electro-acoustic transducer (1), which output signal corresponds to the entire utterance, is subjected to volume normalization.

3. The method as claimed in claim 1 or 2,
characterized
in that a Fourier series approximating an output signal corresponding to the entire utterance is formed.

4. The method as claimed in claim 2 or 3,
characterized
in that to derive the signals which are to be compared at least one quasi-periodic range of the output signal is ascertained.

5. The method as claimed in claim 4,
characterized
in that to derive the signals which are to be compared a single quasi-period or a plurality of quasi-periods is/are selected from the ascertained quasi-periodic range.

6. The method as claimed in claim 5,

characterized
in that a quasi-period (n) determined in relation to its position in the quasi-periodic range (1 to m) is selected.

7. The method as claimed in claim 5 or 6, characterized in that the selected quasi-period is subjected to length normalization.

8. The method as claimed in one of claims 5 to 7, characterized in that a quotient signal is formed from the selected quasi-period and from a quasi-period which is influential on an average voice.

9. The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 5, characterized in that to form comparison signals which are to be stored the utterance is recorded a plurality of times at different pitches and, during identification, is interpolated between a plurality of comparison signals, or interpolation is used to form a family of curves for comparison signals.

10. The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 9, characterized in that the method is integrated into a voice recognition program.

11. The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 10, characterized in that the signals to be compared are used as blocks in a voice synthesis program.